

Misbranding of the article was alleged in that the article was labeled and branded so as to be false and misleading and to deceive and mislead the purchaser. Further misbranding was alleged in that the article was an imitation of, and offered for sale under the distinctive names of, "Vanilla Extract" and "Vanilla Flavor."

On November 24, 1919, C. H. Osier, claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to the claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the filing of a bond, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

S179. Adulteration and misbranding of vanilla and vanillin. U. S. * * * v. 23½ Gross of 3-Ounce Bottles, More or Less, Labeled in Part, "Pure Vanilla and Vanillin." Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 11480. I. S. No. 8450-r. S. No. C-1551.)

On October 28, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of a certain quantity of an article, labeled in part "Pure Vanilla and Vanillin," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at East St. Louis, Ill., consigned by Schroeder Grocer Prod. Co., St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 6, 1919, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it contained little, if any, vanilla extract, and that it was composed essentially of a dilute alcoholic solution of vanillin and coumarin, colored with caramel.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in that the product was an imitation of vanilla extract, containing vanillin and coumarin and very little, if any, vanilla extract. Further adulteration was alleged in that a solution of vanillin and coumarin had been mixed and packed with the article so as to reduce, lower, and injuriously affect its quality and strength. Further adulteration was alleged in that the article had been colored with caramel in a manner whereby inferiority was concealed.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in that the article was an imitation of, and was offered for sale under the distinctive name of, another article, to wit, "Pure Vanilla and Vanillin."

On November 24, 1919, C. H. Ozier, claimant, having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to the claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the filing of a bond, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

S180. Adulteration and misbranding of orange flavor. U. S. * * * v. 7 Dozen 3-Ounce Bottles, More or Less, Labeled in Part, "Pure Orange." Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 11481. I. S. No. 8792-r. S. No. C-1552.)

On October 28, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and